

2002/0051796, paragraph 2). Further, in one of its embodiment, the cosmetic device may be prepared extemporaneously by the user (see US 2002/0051796, paragraph 37).

Therefore, it is evident to one of ordinary skill in the art from the reading of the specification that the invention encompasses the provision, to a user, of a solution according to the invention with a cosmetic device under the form of a patch, to be impregnated by the user immediately prior use.

This part of the invention, fully described in the instant specification (see, for example, US 2002/0051796, paragraphs 2, 35-37), is implicitly a kit.

Withdrawal of the Section 112, first paragraph, rejection of claim 28 is requested.

The Section 112, second paragraph, rejection of claims 4, 7-9, 15, 17-26 and 28 is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as the applicants believe the metes and bounds of the claimed invention will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art. Consideration of the following in this regard is requested.

The applicants submit that the instant specification provides sufficient basis for the exclusion of "substantial" amount of water from the solution in accordance with the presently claimed invention and that the inclusion of substantial amounts of water would materially affect the characteristics of the claimed invention, which require the presence of a solution.

Firstly, the Examiner is requested to appreciate that a solution, to one of ordinary skill in the art, describes a homogenous mixture of molecules (see attached page 1090 of the Dictionary of Science and Technology, T.C. Collocott (Ed.), W & R Chambers, London England (1971)).

The self-adhesive hydrophobic polymer forms with the organic solvent as a solution because of the interaction between the molecules of solvent and hydrophobic polymer. It is known that a hydrophobic compound does not engage interactions with water. Consequently, one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the introduction of water in a solution according to the invention will result in the loss of homogeneity owing to the appearance of two phases, one aqueous, and the other comprising the organic solvent with the hydrophobic polymer. The claimed requirement for a solution will be negatively impacted and impossible to obtain in the presence of substantial amounts of water.

Furthermore, the solution in accordance with the instant invention has to evaporate at room temperature once applied onto a support (see attached US 2002/0051796, paragraphs 14, 37-38). This evaporation has to be fast, given the cosmetic device may be prepared with the solution just prior to use (see US 2002/0051796, paragraph 37).

One of ordinary skill will appreciate that water does not evaporate rapidly at room temperature. Therefore, it will be clear to one of ordinary skill in the art that a substantial amount of water in a solution according to the invention will deprive the solution of the ability to quickly evaporate at room temperature.

In addition, the fact that the solution may contain water-soluble or water-absorbing agents does not imply that such agents are effectively solubilized within the solution. To the contrary, the instant specification indicates that such agents, when present, are in a dispersed state (see attached US 2002/0051796, paragraphs 27, 31-32).

Finally, the amount of water which will be substantial, in the sense of a negative impact on the properties of the claimed invention, will be determinable by one of ordinary skill with, at most, a reasonable amount of experimentation.

Withdrawal of the Section 112, second paragraph, rejection of claims 4, 7-9, 15, 17-26 and 28 is requested.

The Section 103 rejection of claims 4, 7-9, 15, 17-22, 25, 26 and 28 over Higo (WO 96/16642) and Hori (U.S. Patent No. 4,500,683), is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested in view of the following distinguishing comments.

The current independent claim 18, for example, recites *inter alia*, the presence of "20 to 60% by weight at least one self-adhesive hydrophobic polymer which is of linear structure, non-unique, non-water soluble and is selected from copolymers of the acrylic/vinyl type, said hydrophobic copolymer consisting of units derived from monomers selected from C₁-C₂₀ alkylacrylates, vinylacetate and acrylic acid".

According to the specification of the instant application, the use of a particular hydrophobic polymer in the solution for the preparation of a cosmetic device in accordance with the invention allows the cosmetic device to instantaneously release active substance, with a simultaneous cleansing action, while also having excellent self-adhesiveness (see attached US 2002/0051796, paragraphs 2-3, 10).

The skilled person in the art would not have found incentive from the cited art to combine the teaching of Hori et al. with the teaching of Higo et al. because the application of Hori et al. does not mention nor suggest that the hydrophobic polymers described herein would be usable for manufacturing a patch type device endowed with

GUERET
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the properties of instantaneous releasing of active substance with simultaneous
cleansing action, associated with excellent self-adhesiveness properties.

Consequently, contrary to the opinion of the Examiner, the presently claimed
invention would not have been obvious from the combination of cited art.

Withdrawal of the Section 103 rejection is requested.

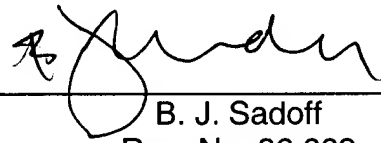
The claims are submitted to be in condition for allowance a Notice to that effect is
requested.

The Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned if anything further is
required in this regard.

Respectfully submitted,

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gold cream

solid circuit (1) Modification of properties of a material, e.g., silicon, so that components can be realized in one mass; e.g., resistors, capacitors, transistors, diodes. (2) Substratum realization of a circuit in three dimensions, e.g., as built up as parts of a semiconductor crystal or by etching or deposition on conductor.

solid diffusion (Met.). Movement of atoms through the crystals of a solid metal, as when carbon diffuses into or out of steel during carburizing or decarburizing respectively.

solid floor (Build.). A floor made of wood blocks laid on a concrete subfloor.

solid head (U. C. Eng.). A cylinder or cylinder block cast in one piece, as distinguished from one with a detachable head.

solidification range (Chem.). The range of temperature in which solidification occurs in alloys and silicate melts, etc., other than those which freeze at constant temperature. It extends from a point on the liquidus to one on the solidus.

solid injection (Eng.). See *airless injection*.

solidus (Arch.). The body of a posttensioned solid-shaft cable. See *solid system of solid-shaft cable* (Cables).

[illegible][illegible]

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sloping ground, characteristic of, though not
 restricted to, regions subjected to periodic
 alternating freezing and thawing.
Salix (Zool.). An order of *Arachnida* with the
 body divided into a prozona and opisthona,
 but no pedicel. The body and limbs are very
 hairy; there is no tail, the pedipalps have a strong
 hooker and there is a well developed tracheal
 system. Tropical and subtropical.
 scabious phase (Zool.). One of the two main
 phases of the Locust (*Oriophranta*) (see *Locust*)
 phase (honey), which occurs when their colonies
 reared in isolation. They adjust their coloration
 to match their background and lack the honey
 activity and gregarious tendencies of the
gregaria phase (q.v.).
 solar (Build.). A loft which is open to the sun
 (Mining) Leading stage between two levels
 in a shaft. Also solar, solar.
 Sollar's' centre (Zool.). The centre of symmetry
 logical centre of form in the skull of *Proganodus*
 teleostome black (Chem.). Indicator for the
 complexometric titration of both calcium and
 magnesium ions in hard water (red color) and
 EDTA (q.v.). Often used in formulae as
 murexide (q.v.), which responds to calcium
 only.

[illegible]

normally united. (Chem.) Homogeneous is a term applied to a mixture of molecules, as of gas in liquid, or of liquid in solid, etc. Simple compounds ionize when dissolved in water, and the ions are called ions. Radicals or atoms separating with nuclei, electrons which differ from their parent elements, depending on their electrical charge, are called ions. A group of ions bunch together and regulate the solution making (forming) viscosity and acidity. See plasma. Salts by use of percolating vapor ions through shafts, drives and/or bores. Resistant to saturated solution is pumped to under further treatment (Chem.). The tendency of a solution pressure (Chem.). The tendency of a solution to pump into solution. A solution (table alloy) (Met.). The operation of adding some alloy (e.g., duralumin) to steel to make the hardening constituent in solution. This is followed by quenching, to retain the solid solution, and the alloy is then hardened at atmospheric or elevated temperatures.

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amalgam process (*Chem., Eng.*). Process for removing metaphosphates from potassium reactions by adding water with caustic soda and sodium carbonate to form sodium carbonate and sodium oxyphosphate solutions.

Ammonia Strips (Gre). A series of grey, purple, and red sandstones, flag-like slates forming the lower group of beds which belong to the Middle Cambrian system in South Wales.

Ammonium Chloride (Chem.). The ammoniacal combination of potassium with solute ions or molecules.

Ammonium Sulfate (Chem.). The ammoniacal sulfate of potassium soda process (*Chem.*). A process based on the fact that when a concentrated solution of sodium chloride is saturated with ammoniac, acid carbon dioxide is passed through, sodium hydrogen carbonate is precipitated and ammonium chloride remains in solution. Used for the manufacture of sodium carbonate from chloride.

Amorphous (Chem.). That compound of a solution which is such in nature as to have no physical properties in the same as that of the solution (*Chem.*).

Antacid (Pharm.). A liquid capable of dissolving the binder (*Pharm.*). And added to pulps to make it work more freely.

Anticorrosion (Metall.). The process of preventing oxidation of values from concentrates, and the transfer of derived metal salt from aqueous liquor into an immiscible organic solvent.

liquid after intimate stirring together followed by phase separation. Compositions of the emulsions coatdags (*Poiré*). Compositions of the emulsions which 'dry' by the reaction of the two parts, mixed immediately before use. The two parts, mixed immediately before use. The emulsion system is a pigmented *epoxide resin* coated with a mixture of phenols and amines. Flow is controlled by including benzenes in the pigmented part to impart structure.

Emulsion (*Chem.*). Middle and high-boiling aromatic hydrocarbons chiefly consisting of benzene and xylene, obtained from the fractionation of light tar oils after the benzene fractions have been distilled off.

Emulsion (*Leather*). Tanning with a quick-drying solvent such as acetone.

Emu (*Chem.*). See *lydusa*.

Emu (*Zool.*). The body of an animal, as distinct from the germ cells; cf. *germen*, *pl. somatis*, *female*.

Emu (*Zool.*). In Fish, cartilaginous or bony fish placed in the basal part of the median fin and supporting the dermotic. In the dermotic. An instrument using ultrasonic waves converted into a television image to show the character of diseased internal

of the body.

Spogony (Zoo). The development of a new organism, having nuclei with the zygotic number of chromosomes, from one or several gametophytes, the fusion of gametes being obligatory.

Cell (Zoo). One of the nonreproductive cells of a parent body, as distinct from the reproductive or germ cells.

Cell doubling (Cyt). A doubling of the number of chromosomes in the nuclei of a cell.

Cell mitosis (Cyt). Division of the metabolic nucleus.

Cell mutation (Gen). A mutation arising in a cell and not in a reproductive structure.

Conspiration (Zoo, Gen). A change in the number of chromosomes during vegetative growth.

Cell (Zoo). In development, a cell which has the same function as the zygote, i.e., it develops a microgamete, which divides into two cells to form the ventral plate.

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zonoblast (*Zoöl.*). In some *Siphonophora*, a distinction as the upper end of the central canal of a metachord, sometimes with an oil drop. **zonogenic** (*Zoöl.*). Acting as the result of external stimuli; developing from somatic cells, as opposed to germ cells. **zoonephary** (*Zoöl.*). The outer body wall of a zoonephoric animal; the outer layer of the mesoderm which contributes to the outer body-wall; of *Hydra*, *Physalia*, and *Stomatopoda*. **zoonephoric** (*Zoöl.*). Developing from somatopleuric (*Hydra*). **zooparasitic**. See *zooparasitism*. **zooparasitism** (*Zoöl.*). Disease of plants so that the parasites come to be placed in a definite position in relation to the substratum. **zooplasma** (*Zoöl.*). Types of plasmogel (Sheldon) based on anisomorphic measurements associated with various types of temperament. There are three types, each measured on a seven-point scale all used in the description of any individual. See *actomorphism*, *endomorphism*, *mesomorphism*. **zoosoma** (*Zoöl.*). One of the divisions or segments of the body in a metamorphic animal; a mesoblastic segment in a developing embryo. **zoosomatid** term (*Nec.*). Azoic model developed from Bohr atom, but allowing for elliptic orbits with radial, azimuthal, magnetic

and spin quantum numbers. Modern theories modify this by regarding the electron as forming a cloud, the density of which is described in terms of their wave function.

considering lines (*Gr. Eng.*) The radiating lines giving the direction of the bed-joints of the voussoirs of an arch.

cosmambulism (*Med.*) (1) The fact of habit of walking in the sleep. (2) A hysterical state of automatism in which the patient performs acts of which he is unaware at the time or when he comes out of the state.

cosmic boom (*Aero.*) See **acoustic boom**.

sonar (*Aero.*) Small **telemetering** system in satellite, rocket, or balloon.

stop (*Aero.*) Unit of loudness equal to a tone of 1 kHz at a level of 40 dB above the threshold of the listener.

sonic boom (*Aero.*) Noise phenomenon due to the shock waves projected outwards and backwards through the atmosphere from trailing and leading edges of an aircraft travelling at **supersonic speed** (q.v.). The waves are discontinuities of atmospheric pressure and are heard as a characteristic double report which may be of sufficient intensity to cause damage to

buildings, etc.). The locus of field points in 2-dimensional flow where the medium attains the property of flow under local conditions, so called "central area for study of mechanical vibrations".

soil (soil). German nonmetallic inclusions in metals.

soilism (soil). German navigational system, fore-runner of *course* and *compass* (qq.v).

Sonne dysentery (Mord). Dysentery caused by bacteria described by Carl Sonne and differing from the usual dysentery bacilli described by Shiga and by Flexner.

sonobuoy (radio). Equipment dropped and floated on the sea, to pick up aqueous noise and transmit a bearing of it afloat; three of such bearings enable the aircraft to "fix" the source of underwater noise, e.g., from submarines.

sonometer (acoust.). See *monochord*.

sonorous (acoust.). A group of sounds surrounded by a distinct margin formed from the quality of the lichen.